

DSDC Software Risk Management Overview

Presented By: DSDC

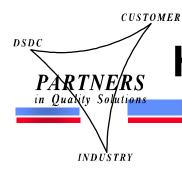
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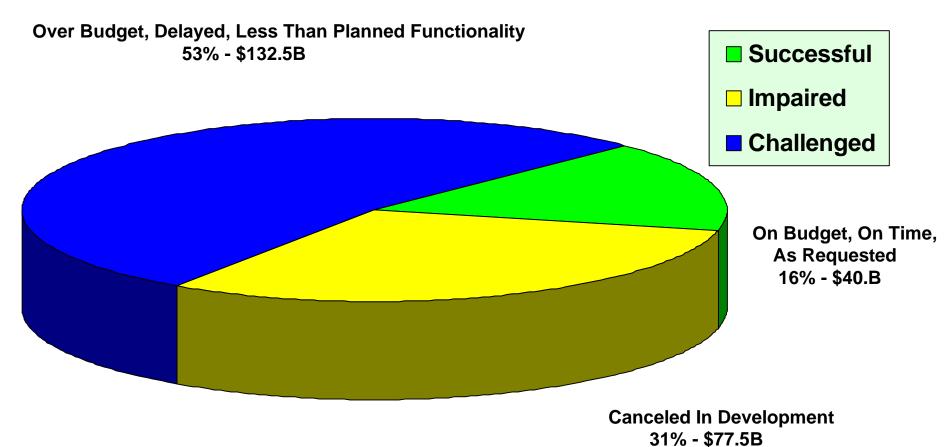
INDUSTRY

Outline

- Give a Motivation for Risk Management
- Provide a Risk Management Overview
- Outline the SRE Process
- Introduce the "Tools"



How Risky Is Software Development?



Annual Expenditure for Software Development in the U.S. - \$250B

*Conducted By the Standish Group International - Jan 1995



- Risks are future events with both a probability of occurrence, and a potential for loss [cost].
- Once they occur, they are problems and there will be some loss.
- Upon timely discovery, risks can be avoided, eliminated, or have their impacts lessened.



What Is Risk Management?

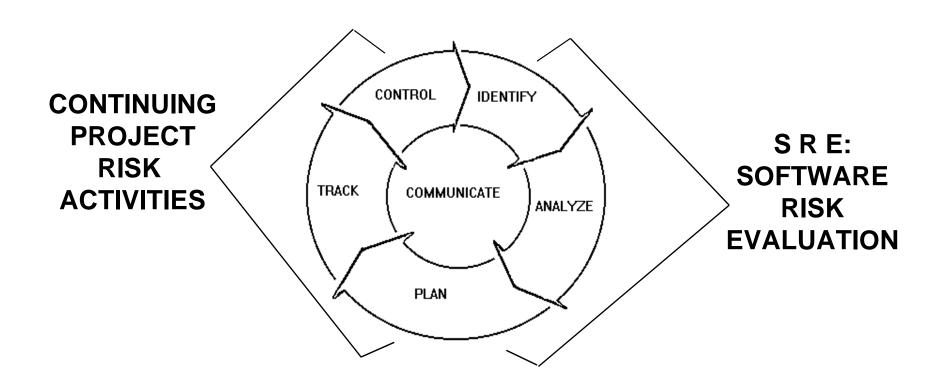
 Making <u>informed</u> decisions by assessing what can go wrong and what the resultant impact will be

"Risk [management] does not deal with future decisions, but with the future of present decisions." - Dr. Robert Charette



What Is The Big Picture?

SEI Risk Management Model





Who Does Risk Management ...1?

- Requirements Development
 - Oversight of Risk Management process
- Risk Management Office (-RCB)
 - Procedure & tools
 - Facilitates SREs
 - Risk consultants



Who Does Risk Management ... 2?

- Product Management Office
 - Implements risk management on projects
- Project Manager
 - Manages project risks
 - Budgets for RM activities
 - Maintains project's RM worksheets an RM Plan
 - Assigns and schedules RM activities in WBS
 - Reports risk status
- Project Team
 - Identifies project risks
 - Performs risk mitigation tasks



What is the RM Process ...1?

START SRE!

Preliminary steps -- RM staff & PM:

- 1. Tailor Risk Management activities
- 2. Prepare for the SRE



What is the RM Process ...2?

Conduct SRE interviews with project team:

- 3. Identify risks through group interviews in standard risk statement format
- 4. Rate each risk:

Probability: 1 (Low) - 4 (High)

Severity: 10 (Low) - 40 (High)

Rating = Probability X Severity

5. Rank risks & assign RM Number



What is the RM Process ... 3?

Complete SRE with project manager

- 6. Determine WHO is responsible
- 7. Determine WHAT to do: (Accept, Mitigate, Watch, Delegate, Transfer)
- 8. Determine HOW MUCH needs to be done
- 9. Determine HOW MANY risks to mitigate
- 10. Develop Mitigating Actions
- 11. Prepare Risk Management Plan

SRE is now complete!



What is the RM Process ...4?

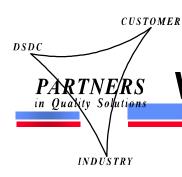
Carryout Risk Management Plan (PM):

- 12. Track risks
- 13. Control planned risk actions
- 14. Get next Watched risk
- 15. Report risk status
- 16. Review risk activities at end of project with RM Office



When Is Risk Management Over?

- Risk Management isn't over until the project is complete
- As closure on one risk is achieved, attack another!
- "New" project risks can be identified by ANYONE at ANY TIME
 - Apply the same iterative process to all new risks
 - Project manager does analysis and planning
 - The "Top n" may change as a result



What Is a Software Risk Evaluation (SRE)?

- A <u>structured</u>, <u>repeatable process</u>for identifying and analyzing risks, and planning for their mitigation within a project or program
- Based Upon A Proven Interview Method
 - SEI's Risk questionnaire
 - Group Interviewing protocol
 - Focuses upon delivery and quality risks



What Are the Benefits of SREs?

- Creates a forum for talking about and planning for project risks
- Provides decision-making information to the project manager

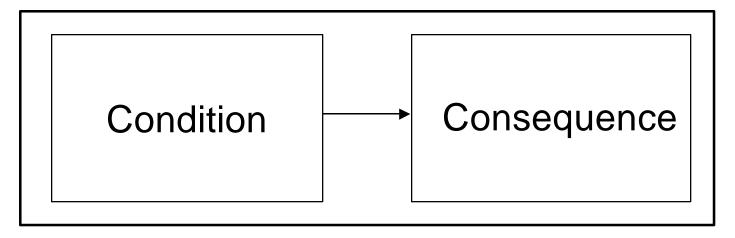


What Tools Are Used?

- The DSDC Risk Management Procedure (DSDCI 8120.004 Encl 16)
 - Risk Planning and Tailoring template
 - Standard Risk Statement Format
 - The Risk Rating Table
 - Decision Flowcharts
 - The DSDC Risk Management Plan
- The SEI Risk Questionnaire



What is a Standard Risk Statement



Risk Statement

... and, as a result, ...

1. Delivery of the development system may occur after the start of the coding and unit testing phase; ...

... the schedule will slip each day the equipment is late.



Tools: Standard Risk Statement

... and, as a result, ...

2. The requirements are ambiguous and may not be what the customer really wants; ...

... there will be conflicts and rejections during customer testing.

... and, as a result, ...

3. The customer may not provide test data as promised on the dates we need it to support the schedule; ...

... testing will be delayed and delivery dates will slip.



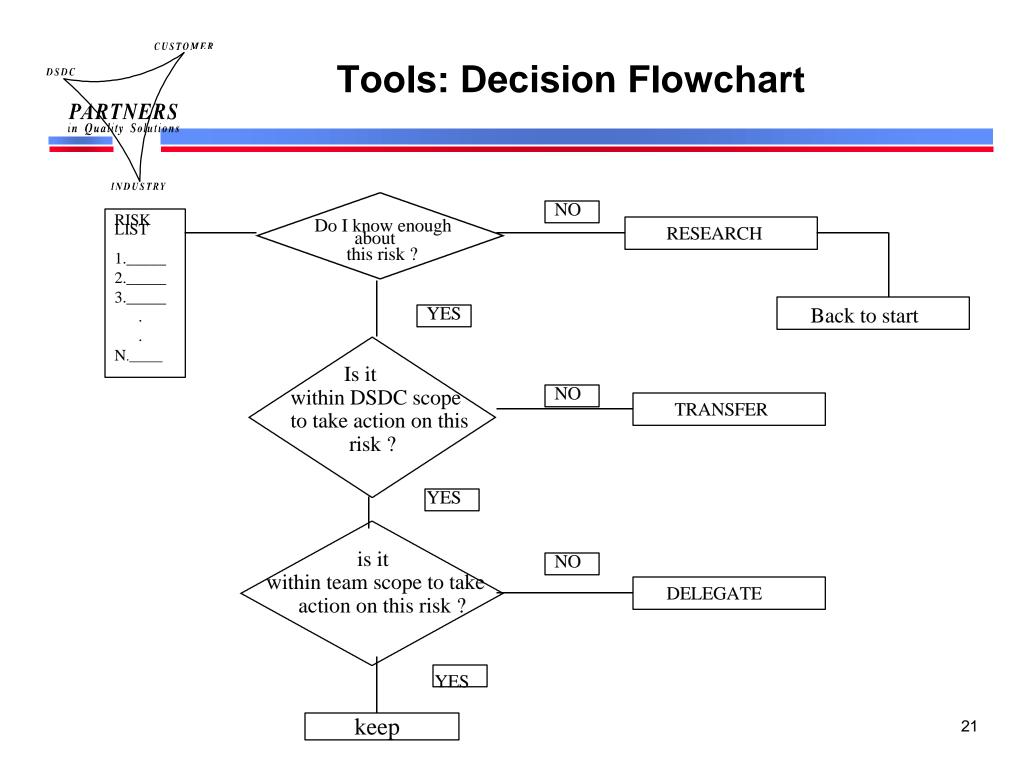
Tools: Risk Planning and Tailoring Template

A. Project Iden	<u>tification</u>				
Project Name / # ->					
Product Line ->					
Project Scope->					
Est Size (LOC, FP):	>	C	OST:	TYPE: EXP-CAP ENH,	
Start Date:	REQ ACCEPT DATE:	SYS	TEST DATE:	NEW DEV ? EST COMPLETE DATE:	
B. SRE Resource	es	L			
PROJECT MANAGER->		PHONE-> PHONE-> Data Admins: # Contractor Anal:			
PROCESS CONSULTANT-	}				
# Req Analysts:	# Data Admins:			>subtotal:	
# Programmers:	# DB Admins:	#Contractor Prog:		>subtotal:	
# Prod/Proj Mngrs:	# Customer Reps:	# TI Analysts:		>subtotal:	
# CM & SQA Anal:	other:	>subtotal:		>total:	
C. Readiness A	nalysis	l			
FINDINGS->					
RECOMMENDATION	S->				
SRE Dates (tentative):	SRE Location:	Interview	v Team (IT) ->		
D. SRE Agenda					
DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3			



Tools: Risk Rating Table

PROBABILITY OF OCCU	IRRENCE	SEVERITY OF OUTCOME		
DESCRIPTION	FACTOR	FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	
Low	1	10	Low	
Moderate	2	20	Moderate	
Significant	3	30	Significant	
High	4	40	High	





Tools: Risk Management Plan

1. Project Identification

RISK MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

<i>VSTI</i> Name	[project name]
SCR Number	[#]
Project Size	{expense enhancement capital enhancement new development}
2 First of CDF Doution	onts.

2. List of SRE Participants

Project Manager	[names]
Team Members Present	[names]
Team Members absent	[names]
Facilitator(s)	[names]

3. SRE Results

SRE Cost	[\$]
SRE Dates	[Date range for SRE]
Duration of SRE	[# days]
Hours Expended	[# hours]
Managed Risk Limit	[#]

RISK MANAGEMENT DETAILS

RM [#]	Decision Link	Risk Statement Causal Factors / Reduction Strategies	Action/Trigger	est/Act Coml	Action Status: G/Y/R/D Risk Outcome: Problem?
	Mitigate Watch Delegate Transfer Accept [Linked Risk #]	RISK: [risk condition]; and as a result [risk consequence] INTERNAL/EXTERNAL Influences: [describe influences] Pr/Sv Reduction Strategies: [describe strategies]	Who [describe action] number each separate action for Mitigate, Delegate & Transfer describe the trigger for Watch	Est date if not done; Actual date if done	Green for action on-track; Yellow for action behind sched; Red for stopped or aborted action; Done for completed action.
		[Next risk]			



Tools: Risk Questionnaire

- A. Product Engineering
- 1. Requirements
- a. Stability
- b. Completeness
- c. Clarity
- d. Validity
- e. Feasibility
- f. Precedent
- g. Scale
- 2. Design
- a. Functionality
- b. Difficulty
- c. Interfaces
- d. Performance
- e. Testability
- f. Hardware Constraints
- g. Non-Developmental Software
- 3. Code and Unit Test
 - a. Feasibility
 - b. Testing

- B. Development Environment
 - 1. Development Process
 - a. Formality
 - b. Suitability
 - c. Process Control
 - d. Familiarity
 - e. Product Control
 - 2. Development System
 - a. Capacity
 - b. Suitability
 - c. Usability
 - d. Familiarity
 - e. Reliability
 - f. System Support
 - g. Deliverability
 - 3. Management Process
 - a. Planning
 - b. Project Organization
 - c. Management Experience
 - d. Program Interfaces

- C. Program Constraints
 - 1. Resources
 - a. Schedule
 - b. Staff
 - c. Budget
 - d. Facilities
 - 2. Contract
 - a. Type of Contract
 - b. Restrictions
 - c. Dependencies
 - 3. Program Interfaces
 - a. Customer
 - b. Associate Contractors
 - c. Subcontractors
 - d. Prime Contractor
 - e. Corporate Management
 - f. Vendors
 - g. Politics